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No. 17,522.

號三廿七九年九月三十日

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JULY 23, 1919.

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TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

ONE LAW FOR CARSON,
ANOTHER FOR
LABOUR.

OUR NEPOTIC GANG.

LONDON, July 17.
There was a House of Commons debate criticising Carson's speech about calling out his Ulster rebels to resist Dominion Home Rule. On Mr. Clynes' motion for adjournment, the Attorney-General declared that the speech was not an offence against the law. There was nothing in it, he much regretted to say, on which legal proceedings could be founded.

Mr. Adamson declared that the Government's attitude was as dangerous as the speech itself. The decision was irreconcilable with the treatment of certain Labourites still imprisoned.

Mr. Bonar Law asked if a prosecution was desired with a view to influencing public opinion, although the government knew there were other means of signifying the disapproval of the government.

LONDON, July 16.
In the House of Lords, Lord Birkenhead said the Government would come to a decision on Irish affairs at an early date and devise some substitute for the Home Rule Act. Referring to Carson's threat, Lord Birkenhead said he was surprised at Ulster's apprehensions, in view of the Government's assurances that there would be no coercion. He did not believe that either Ulster or the Sinn Fein would accept Dominion Home Rule if it were shorn of control of the army and navy. He saw no hope of a satisfactory solution until law and order were vindicated.

Mr. Bonar Law added that it was a very unfortunate incident but he was satisfied with the Attorney General's answer. The Government could not take action unless advised that the speech was illegal.

Mr. Clynes' motion was rejected by 217 to 73.

SILVER.

LONDON, July 18.
Montagu's report says the firmness of China and America's exchanges is caused by a considerable rise in the price of silver. The premium on forward delivery is reduced to 1/8. Business is fairly active, its tone steady.

ITALY AND CHINA.

PARIS, July 17.
The Supreme Council has refused Italy's request to give the Austrian concession at Tientsin.

BOXING.

LONDON, July 17.
At the bantam-weight 20 round boxing contest at Olympia the Prince of Wales and Prince Albert, also General Pershing were present. The purse was £5,000. Jimmy Wilde beat Pal Moore of the United States on points.

THE GERMANS.

COPENHAGEN, July 17.
Munich reports that Herr Toller, recently the Soviet dictator of Bavaria, has been sentenced to five years' imprisonment.

Berlin reports a strike at Stettin extending to bakeries. Public services and harbour traffic are at a standstill, and acts of violence are being committed.

In consequence of a general strike at Stralsund, Pomerania, the middle-classes are "counter-striking."

BERLIN, July 17.
The Right Socialist party has decided to sever relations with the Communists who are alleged to be aiming at a soviet republic.

COPENHAGEN, July 16.

Berlin reports that Germany is preparing a scheme for establishing a regular airship line between Berlin, Copenhagen and Stockholm. Trial flights are being made with a super-Zepelin carrying a hundred passengers apart from the crew. They expect the flights to begin in two or three weeks.

SPANISH POLITICAL CRISIS.

MADRID, July 16.
The resignation of the Spanish Cabinet was due to an adverse vote on the question of abuses at the last elections, involving a hundred seats. There were heated debates in parliament.

TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

RAILWAY STRIKE.

LONDON, July 16.
The North Eastern railway is almost at a standstill in consequence of a strike of engine-drivers, in which the signalmen have joined. The strike arose owing to a suspension of men who refused the Company's eyesight test. The Company offered to submit to government arbitration.

LONDON, July 17.
A mass meeting of all grades of railway workers at York decided on an immediate strike.

Nearly all the trains on the North Eastern railway have stopped owing to the strike of railwaymen for a relaxation of the eye test for drivers. The National Union of Railwaymen has instructed the North Eastern members to remain at work pending negotiations.

BELGIUM AND HOLLAND.

LONDON, July 17.
In the House of Commons, speaking on the Post Office estimates, Mr. Illingworth stated there was now rather less delay on cables except to Egypt and Australia. They were suffering over much traffic and frequent interruptions. The normal capacity of these cables was 253,000 words daily, but the conditions had led to a reduction to 157,000. Government traffic was eighteen times greater than in pre-war times, and now occupied 25 per cent of the total capacity of the Eastern cables. He estimated that the abolition of the censorship and the introduction of private codes on July 23 would decrease the traffic between twenty and thirty per cent. The cable companies estimated (the decrease) would be more. Nobody regretted more than the companies the great inconvenience which business people had experienced, which had made the transaction of business to the east almost impossible.

LONDON, July 16.
In the House of Lords, Lord Birkenhead said the Government would come to a decision on Irish affairs at an early date and devise some substitute for the Home Rule Act.

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LONDON, July 17.
There was an interesting debate in the House of Lords on nationalisation. The majority of speakers were frankly hostile. Lord Inchape declared that nationalisation of the leading industries would reduce Britain to the position of a fourth-class power in a few years.

Lord Milner admitted that the situation was serious but he believed he saw the dawn of better things. He was convinced there was an irresistible trend in all countries towards a greater measure of public ownership and control but such control did not mean control from Whitehall. He suggested the experimental controlled working of all mines in one area for a month. Lord Milner maintained there would have been complete disaster in the later years of the war without control of coal, food, and shipping, etc.

MINERS STRIKE.

LONDON, July 16.
150,000 Yorkshire miners have struck in a dispute over the execution of the Sankey award.

AVIATORS LOST.

LONDON, July 16.
The fate of the crew of the Ns 11 is still wrapped in mystery. Lifeboats and motorboats have cruised the scene for hours and found no trace. The latest theory is that the disaster was due to engine trouble.

BAIT FOR COMMERCIAL AVIATION.

The Daily Express has offered a prize of £10,000 for flights from England to India and from England to South Africa. All types of aircraft are eligible but must carry at least a ton of saleable commodities on both the outward and homeward journey.

THE SHAH.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 9.
The announcement cabled on July 5 that the ex-Shah of Persia had returned to Persia was incorrect. He is still residing at Prinkipo.

VICTORY LOAN.

LONDON, July 17.
In the House of Commons Mr. Chamberlain stated that the Victory Loan total included £450,000,000 of new money.

KAISER ILL.

AMERONGEN, July 16.
The Kaiser is ill. A doctor remained all night.

POLES AND UKRAINIANS.

LONDON, July 16.
The newspapers of Warsaw state that the Ukrainian occupation of East Galicia has been marked by ferocious atrocities. Priests were forced to hold grenades. When a light was applied the victims were blown to pieces. Peasants were forced to throw themselves on fires. Thus whole villages were exterminated. The massacre of men, the violation of women, and the confiscation of all belongings was general.

The Ukrainian mission in London has issued a statement that the Poles suffered great losses in the last offensive, losing 8,000 prisoners since June 10. The greater part of the booty taken during General Haller's offensive has been recaptured by the Ukrainians.

(Continued on Page 6.)

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DEATHS.

DA ROZA.—At the St. Paul's Hospital, Causeway Bay, on noon today. Aida Maria Alves da Roza, the dearly beloved wife of Carlos Augusto da Roza, aged 32. Deeply regretted. The funeral will leave the hospital at 5.15 p.m. to-morrow, passing the Monument at 6 p.m.

SILVA.—On July 16, at Shanghai, Antonio Manuel d'Arriaga Silva, aged 74 years.

The China Mail.
"TRUTH, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE."

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JULY 28, 1919.

OF LIES AND LIARS.

If Mr. H. Charles of Shanghai is right, all men are indeed liars. In a letter to a northern contemporary, he says "any one making statements that are false is uttering a lie, though it is not a lie to him, but should be." That is a false statement, and on its utterer's standard of judgment should be a lie. "But bless you, a lie is not so simply defined as that. A true statement may be a lie. Yes. We repeat, a true statement can be a calculated and conscious lie. Did you ever hear the story of the row between the skipper and the drunken mate of a windjammer? The skipper's indulgence was stretched too far, and one day he entered in the log that "the mate was helplessly drunk to-day." The mate said this was an unfriendly act; the skipper said it was a true entry and must stand. When the mate got his chance at the log, he wrote: "The skipper was sober to-day" and when the angry skipper demanded an explanation, the mate pointed out that it was a true statement.

A lie, besides being an ever-present help in time of trouble, can be a very kindly, benevolent, and unselfish thing. Mark Twain has a serious and beautiful short story to illustrate this. Lies to the sick and the dying, worried and perhaps injured by anxiety that can be smoothed away by a lie, are common. We do not say they are excusable; we say they need no excuse. We know there are people who pretend that to them a lie is always a lie, and always wrong. Just as there are people who claim that they never lie. We make short work of them. They are liars. The lies of the Munchausen sort, made only to amuse, can pass. They do no harm. In fact, as they do not deceive, they are hardly lies. The lie is immoral if the statement that is uttered with intent to

mark of likeness to the life of Christ." And the reverend gentleman went on to say that it remains for the lay people to apply the Gospel principles to the busyness of every day: to show to the world that Christ and His principles are dominant in the office and the shop, in the Council Chamber and the Club, in the factory and the workshop just as much as they are in the Church.

In politics and the war too. There is no feature of life from which a Christian has any excuse for shutting his faith. The war and its irresistible passions did not make back-siders. It made sceptics. The majority came to the very grave decision that they no longer believed in the Sermon on the Mount. This was a frequent observation in the army. But some—and some out here—manifest the extraordinary delusion that they can still profess belief while falsifying it in daily conduct. In connection with the re-inforcement of Edith Cavell, whose last writings proved her a sincere Christian, the *Daily Chronicle* printed some verses headed "Remember always." This was one of them:

Remember well whose order,
"Kill!"
Gave him the awful brand of
Cain;
Then think of her, the noblest
slain
Brutes! They are unrepentant
still!

The *Japan Chronicle* ventured to remark that this breathed as little of poetry as it did of Christianity. It received a very angry letter from a correspondent claiming to be a returned soldier from the Front. Only one small part of his letter interests us. Had he said that the things he had seen and experienced of German wickedness had left him with an unconquerable feeling that he could never forgive the Huns, and that he was therefore abandoning all pretence of being a Christian, we could have still respected him for his sincerity. But in his announcement of his undying hate he had to incorporate this loathsome passage:

"As to Christianity, this finest of words should not be defiled by being mentioned in connection with any thing German."

It can only be the "finest of words" if it stands for the finest of things. To abandon the thing and retain the name of it is loathsome to any decent mind. The Rev. Copley Moyle's words mean that, Miss C. herself would have endorsed a view. We have no quarrel with either Christian or non-Christian, but we have with these marvellous mental hermaphrodites. We say to the Christian, Act accordingly. We say to the non-Christian, Profess (confess), accordingly, or stop professing what you don't believe. Is there the slightest flaw in that attitude? If so, tell us.

MONEY.

Barclay's April Review thinks that in all the circumstances it must be regarded as inevitable and "even as satisfactory" that we are to add to our National Debt during the current year a matter of £233,810,000. This addition alone means an extra ten millions or so, in interest. It would seem that our "normal" expenditure in these abnormal times must be £766,000,000 a year, as compared with £197,493,000 in the last pre-war year. The estimated revenue of £652,000,000, therefore, leaves the Chancellor of the Exchequer to find somehow a further 114 millions. The much talked of taxation of capital is considered impracticable. Brewers and distillers are asked to contribute an extra £52,000,000, yearly, without passing it on to the consumer. We shall see. The national debt is 7,435 millions, an increase on the pre-war figure of 6,790 millions. Per head of population that means £161 instead of £14. The people have yet to wake up to the significance of the fact that the gold standard has gone, and that all the paper money they are "spending" so freely is really no better than our "chits." It is credit, not cash. Yet there are people who wish the Government to increase wealth by issuing more paper.

The Government, so strict about banks issuing notes, and imposing so many safeguards, cannot itself disregard its own laws and limitations much more without disaster. There are more than £333,000,000 of currency notes out. In addition there were Treasury Bills outstanding to the amount of £985,941,000.

PHILOSOPHY OF BURGLARY.

In an endeavour to keep our editorial notes *en suite* to-day let us, having treated lies and money, consider burglary. The burglar who thinks invariably recognises the perfect adaptability of all things to his use. Regard the invention of windows, for instance. Just as the horse's back seems to have been designed for man to sit on, so windows must have been meant for burglars to get through. They are more easily forced than doors, and they are often left unlatched. Even the admirable division of day and night comes in. Darkness is favourable to burglary. The law recognises it, and considers night an essential part of burglary. If not done at night it is only housebreaking. It is quite obvious that the art of burglary was foreseen and provision made

THEY DO NOT BELIEVE.

Preaching at the Cathedral on Sunday morning, the Rev. H. Copley Moyle ended on a rather sad note. "Is it not true that the great majority of Church people who should have been showing forth the Christian Faith by the open avowal of Christian motives, by the plain acknowledgment of Christian hopes, and by the practical enforcement of Christian belief, have too often been content to be silent, and to hide their religion away in some secret place where no one can see it? Is it not true that in this way the world has been led to form a wrong estimate of the Gospel? The average life of Christians must be the sign and measure of the Christian Faith to the world, and that life must be stamped with the hall-

JUST A DREAM.

We dreamed that a number of men who are not tailors or versed in interests but just plain citizens earning their living here had the inspiration to prepare a public address of welcome to the new governor. As representing the views of the majority, it was very carefully worded, and calculated to give the new administrator a better sense of proportion than some of his predecessors have had. It pointed out the danger of leaving legislation and other public business entirely to a ring of people whose possessions are so great that they are naturally tempted to view every question self-regarding, from the view point of dividends and financial profits. It reminded His Excellency that there has been a war on, and that ideas of social liberty and rights are in the air. It exposed in a few illuminating sentences the evils of Hongkong history, and the desperate stand that is now being made by the Last Dictators to resist progress and reform. It was a beautiful address, a perfect poem, and it was taken round among the majority of clerks, tradesmen, and small fry—those who have little stakes in the Colony—for their signatures. It looked like putting the kybosh on the clique's address. Dreams are disappointing things. Like the course of love, they never run smoothly. We dreamed that all began with one accord to make excuses for not signing. One was sure his tailor wouldn't like it. Another had a billiard tie to play off and hadn't time. And quite a lot said "What's the use?" And then we awoke.

WELL DONE, SIR.

The *China Mail* desires respectfully to congratulate the C.S.P. on General Order No. 15, published in this issue. That, and not otherwise, is the tone to adopt towards men who serve for nothing. It costs little, and creates a much better feeling than the semi-military hectoring style.

LOCAL AND GENERAL

A full report of the Peace Celebrations will appear, with other local news, in the *Overland China Mail* on Saturday. As there will be only a limited number of copies printed, those who require the *Overland China Mail* should send their orders at once.

To-day's dollar is worth 3s. 7 3/16d.

To-day's report shows one case of plague.

About a dozen stabbing cases have been reported to the police this month. There were several lately.

Captain E.S. Lucy and Lieutenant J. P. Jones of the R.G.A. are proceeding Home for demobilization shortly.

The Indo-China s.s. "Fooshing" (Captain C. A. Robertson) brought 3,060 tons of coal from Chingwanta this morning.

Shipping at Hongkong is increasing to such an extent that the Harbour Department is arranging for additional moorings.

The J.C.L. "s.s. Tjikini" arrived from Batavia yesterday, with 5,000 tons of cargo for Hongkong, and 1,520 for elsewhere.

The Blue Funnel "s.s. Protesilaus" (Captain Read) cleared yesterday for Seattle via Japan ports with 6,000 tons of cargo.

The C. N. s.s. "Kaifong" (Captain J. Cogan) from Haiphong, brought 2,000 tons of general cargo for Hongkong yesterday afternoon.

The Indo-China s.s. "Taksang" (Captain M. Picknell) arrived from Haiphong and Hoihong yesterday. She brought nearly 1,000 tons of general cargo and livestock.

The s.s. "Shinying" when on her way to Chunks in Man-ho, was pirated, the pirates travelling as ordinary passengers before operating. A sailor was stabbed and many valuable taken away. Chinese gun-boats were sent to search for the pirates.

At a meeting of the football section of the Indian Recreation Club, on Monday evening, Mr. N. M. Bux presiding, it was decided that the Club should enter a team in the Second Division of the Hongkong Football League this year. Mr. S. Hartman and Mr. E. A. Macossean were elected captain and vice-captain respectively.

The freight war between conference steamship companies and the Taiyo Kaiun Kisen Kaisha on the Australian run is brought nearer peace by the incursion of the Masuda, the Kanematsu and the Mitsui Bussan firms since the middle of May. These latter companies have made purchases of about 40,000 tons of wheat in Australia for which they contemplate despatching steamers of their own during July and August.

HONGKONG SANITARY BOARD.

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES ADOPTED FOR CHOLERA.

A meeting of the Hongkong Sanitary Board was held yesterday afternoon. Dr. A. Gibson presided, and there were present the Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, C.M.G., Dr. W. O. M. Koch, Dr. F. M. Grace O'Farrell, Mr. S. W. Tso, Mrs. A. D. Hickling (M.O.H.) and Mr. W. H. Wooley (Acting Secretary).

Dr. Koch and Mr. Tso were appointed members of the Disinfection Committee; of the Bye-laws for mitigation of Infectious Diseases Committee; of the General Cleaning Committee; and of the Cemeteries Committee, in the place of Mr. F. B. L. Bowley and Mr. Ng Hon Tsu.

The M.O.H., Mrs. Hickling, then read:

"There was no shrewd suspicion

THE UNIVERSITY SCANDAL.

SYNDICATE OF CANDIDATES CORRUPT PRINTERS.

The acrimonious discussion which took place last week over the closing of the Police Reserve Club, is an illustration of the resentment which is caused when people find their affairs settled behind their backs. Nobody, we venture to think, who has read the reasons offered for the decision of the acting Deputy-Superintendent and his colleagues on the Committee will deny that they were sufficient, but, unfortunately, they were given too late. In other words, a lack of tact was shown. There is one other moral that we wish to point in connection with this controversy, and that is the very free interpretation which officials are apt to give to rules and regulations from which they derive their authority.

There is, for example, a regulation forbidding members of the Police Reserve to communicate information to the Press, and warning them to be on their guard when talking to representatives of newspapers.

As there have always been several journalists in the Force this is a rather foolish instruction at best,

but it is obviously intended to apply only to Police duties. Yet, on the strength of it, the acting Deputy-Superintendent has placed on report

a Police-constable, who was the joint

donor of a cup to the Reserves, for writing to the Press asking information about the Club and its effects.

At the same time a similar action on the part of a Staff-Inspector was instigated as "mischievous and insubordinate," and it was announced that if the officer could be identified he, also, would be placed on report.

When this is the official attitude who can be surprised

if pseudonyms are employed by those

who wish to ventilate a grievance real or fancied? Is it seriously suggested that a man who gives gratuitously part of his leisure to safeguard the peace of the Colony in a time of crisis thereby renounces his rights as a citizen?

It was made clear that no such risk should be run by the members of the Defence Corps when compulsory service was introduced and the Army Act was flourished in the air. We do not suppose that the two culprits

who have committed the heinous offence of expressing their views in print on the subject of the Police Reserve Club will lose much sleep over the fate which awaits them.

They are not likely to be shot at dawn. The incident, however, is illuminating.

Hongkong Daily Pres.

Senate Meets.

At the meeting of the Senate at the Hongkong University this morning at which Dr. G. P. Jordan, Pro Vice-Chancellor presided, and the Acting Director of Education, Mr. G. N. Orme, with others were present, the action of the Registrar in setting

fresh papers was confirmed.

The senior examination will conclude on Friday and the junior on Saturday.

ARMY DISCIPLINE.

MR. JUSTICE McCARDIE'S COMMENTS IN SOLICITORS' CASE.

In the King's bench division recently Mr. Justice McCardie delivered his reserved judgment in the action brought by Mr. C. H. Heddon, a solicitor, of Ripon, recently a private of the R.A.S.C., against his commanding officer, Major G. C. Evans, for alleged slander, malicious prosecution, and false imprisonment.

I have asked the C.S.P. to arrange to have all cases of entitis at the Tung Wah Hospital examined in the same way, and Dr. Strahan has arranged to do the same at the French Hospital.

Altogether, three cases of cholera have occurred.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

ORDERS I SUED BY THE HON. CPT. SUPT. OF POLICE.

GENERAL ORDER (NO. 15.)

The Capt. Supt. of Police wishes to express his appreciation of the manner in which the members of the Police Reserve mustered for special duty on the occasion of the Peace Celebrations. The muster on the 18th inst. was particularly good. The work done by the rank and file, including the Band and Ambulance Sections was most praiseworthy and the assistance given to the Regular Force by the patrolmen was most helpful. The Capt. Supt. of Police gratefully records the services rendered by those members who turned out at considerable sacrifice to themselves to do their self-imposed duties and trusts that it may very shortly be possible to discontinue all further active duties.

Mr. Justice McCardie, who occupied two and a half hours in delivering his judgment said the case was one of grave complexity.

It raised questions of constitutional importance, involving many difficult points of military law and presenting a series of unusual facts.

If the acts of military tribunals or

alleged or bona fide military jurisdiction, but he (the judge) was not free to award damages for malicious and frivolous abuse of authority even if he were satisfied that Mr. Heddon had proved that serious assertion.

His lordship decided that the contention of Mr. Heddon that his conviction was invalid and void by reason of Major Evans's omission to ask him if he desired to be tried by court-martial failed.

Mr. Heddon's contention that Major Evans acted

maliciously and without reasonable cause in sending him to detention in barracks also failed, and so did the claim for slander.

The feelings of Mr. Heddon which led him to this litigation were

deep, but some part of his conduct

was wrong, some very unwise, and some over-impulsive.

He failed to bear in mind that although he had left France he was still in the Army, and that he owed a high and constant duty of obedience.

His lordship did not overlook the occasions on which Mr. Heddon

ignored authority and was absent without leave.

Though Mr. Heddon

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		due Bombay about
"DILWARA"	27th July	14th August

FOR CALCUTTA VIA STRAITS AND RANGOON.

"JAPAN"	27th July	Due Calcutta 16th August
"MAGUYA"	27th July at Noon	

Wires to all steamers.

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MACRINNUN, MACKENZIE & CO.,
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THE NANYO YUSEN KAISHA
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HOKUTO MARU on 27th July.FOR JAPAN PORTS.
BANRI MARU on 26th July.
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HOKUTO MARU on 8th Sept.

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SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON & ANTWERP. Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.
AMAZON MARU Tuesday, 12th August.
ALTAI MARU Friday, 25th August.

GENOA & BOMBAY. Monthly service, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transhipment at Bombay to Company's steamers.

SUNGKES AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS,
DURBAN & CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.
HAWAII MARU End of July.BOMBAY COLOMBO. Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.
INDUS MARU Friday, 26th July.
KASADO MARU Wednesday, 13th August.

SAIGON, BANGKOK, SINGAPORE. Regular monthly service.

UNNAN MARU Friday, 1st August.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE. Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N.Z. and ADELAIDE.

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Regular fortnightly service touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S.A. in connection with Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railways.

AFRICA MARU Monday, 18th August.

JAPAN PORTS. KOREA.

BURMA MARU Thursday, 31st July.

KEELUNG, TAKAO VIA SWATOW, AMOY.

These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers and are fitted throughout with electric light and have a limited number of balloon passengers.

For TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

OSHU MARU Thursday, 31st July, at 9 a.m.

For KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY.

KALIO MARU Sunday, 27th July, at 10 a.m.

For sailing dates and further particulars apply to

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SHIPPING

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	SHIPS	TO	SHIPS
NEWCHENG	KANSU	July 24, Daylight.	
SHANGHAI	TEAN	July 24, at 3 p.m.	
HIOHOW, PAKHOU & HAPHONG	KAPONG	July 25, at 8 a.m.	
WEIHWAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	HUCHOW	July 25, at 3 p.m.	
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	SUNGKOW	July 27, Daylight.	
SWATOW & BANGKOK	LUCHOW	July 29, at 11 a.m.	
SHANGHAI	SEKHLANG	July 29, at Noon	
SHANGHAI LINE-PASSENGERS, MAIL and CARGO.			
Saloon accommodation throughout. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three weekly) and Ningpo (weekly), taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Taku and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.			
SANGKOK LINE. Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.			
For Freight or Passage apply to			

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INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

FOR	SHIPS	TO	SHIPS
SINGAPORE & PENANG	CHUNGSANG	THURSDAY, July 24, at 3 p.m.	
HAIKONG	TAKSANG	FRIDAY, July 25, at 8 a.m.	
MANILA	LOONGSANG	FRIDAY, July 25, at 3 p.m.	
SHANGHAI	HANGSANG	SATURDAY, July 26, Daylight.	
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	FOOKSANG	SUNDAY, July 27, Daylight.	
SHANGHAI	KWONGSANG	SUNDAY, July 27, Daylight.	
STRaits & CALCUTTA	CHAKSANG	THURSDAY, July 29, at 3 p.m.	
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	YATSHING	TUESDAY, July 29, at 5 p.m.	
MANILA	FOOSHING	TUESDAY, July 29, at 5 p.m.	
KOBE	YUENSANG	FRIDAY, Aug. 1, at 3 p.m.	
KOBE	KUMSANG	SATURDAY, Aug. 2, at 3 p.m.	

CALYUTTA LINE. This line has now been reorganized and affords regular sailings to Calcutta via Singapore and Penang.

Sailings from Calcutta, steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Nagasaki, also via Nagasaki to Japan.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans, also carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE. — Approximate every five days between Canton and Shanghai, calling at Swatow.

Steam on this line has a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be taken from Nanking, Ningpo, Yantze River to Shanghai through Billings.

MANILA LINE. — A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation; sailings from both ports every Friday.

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Borneo Line. — One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kedah, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Labuan.

TIENTSIN LINE. — A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chafu.

Under State Government's arrangement, All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Europe, are required to produce on arrival at destination passport with their Photographs and description, apply to

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JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.THE ADMIRAL LINE.
PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers.

S.S. "WEST MUNHAN"	will be despatched on about July 16.
FOR SEATTLE, TACOMA & PORTLAND.	

FOR SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER.
"WESTERN KNIGHT" About August 15.
"ELDERIDGE" About August 15.
"WEST ISLAY" Late August.
"WEST THEFFBURN" Middle September.FOR PORTLAND direct.
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Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland Common Points.FOR FREIGHT AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO:
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FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers Tons Leave Hongkong.

TOYO MARU	30,000	29th July.
SHINYO MARU	12,000	13th August.
FERSIA MARU	9,000	28th August.
KOREA MARU	20,000	10th September.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	28th September.
TENYO MARU	32,000	2nd October.

Omitting call at Shanghai.

* Calling at Keelung.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU,
SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINAS GRANDE, BALBOA,
CALLAO, QUITO and IQUITO.

Thence by Trans-Andean Route to Buenos Aires.

Steamers Tons Leave Hong

WEDNESDAY, JULY 28, 1910.

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(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND)
MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

TO
STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST
INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA, RED
SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, &c.

SAILINGS FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON

S.S.	Leaves Hongkong about	Due Marseilles about	Due London about
NAGOYA	26th August	28th September	7th October

BOMBAY via STRAITS & COLOMBO.

S.S.	Leaves Hongkong about	due Bombay about
DILWARA	27th July	14th August

WHI take a limited number of passengers for Marseilles and London with transhipment at Bombay.

CALCUTTA via STRAITS and RANGOON.

JAPAN	Leaves Hongkong about	Due-Calcutta 18th August.
NAGOYA	27th July	18th August

SAILINGS ALSO TO SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leaves Hongkong about
NAGOYA	27th July at Noon

Tickets Interchangeable.
P. & O. Australian Tickets are interchangeable with the New Zealand Shipping Co. (via Panama) or by Orient Company.
Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Madras in lieu of the section P. & O. Ticket Singapore to Colombo.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNERS
Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents of advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors. Messrs Goddard and Douglass, at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which time they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For further information, Please refer to Freight Handbook, etc., apply to

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SEATTLE & VICTORIA via Keelung, Shanghai & Japan ports.

Cargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern, Northern Pacific, and Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railways.

SUWA MARU Tuesday, 6th August, at 11 a.m.

KASHIMA MARU (calling Manila) Saturday, 23rd August, at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Malacca, Penang,

Colombo, Suez, Port Said & Marseilles.

SADO MARU Friday, 26th July, at Noon.

KITANO MARU (calling Malacca) Friday, 6th August, at Noon.

MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via Mafilla, Zamboungu, Thursday,

Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

NIKKO MARU Monday, 28th July, at 11 a.m.

AKI MARU Wednesday, 20th August, at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK & HAVANA via Kobe, Yokohama, Murnona,

San Francisco, Panama & Colon.

TOYAMA MARU Thursday, 24th July, at Noon.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

TENSHIN MARU Thursday, 31st July.

TOTOMI MARU Tuesday, 12th August.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

CALCUTTA MARU Saturday, 26th July.

YEBQSHI MARU Sunday, 10th August.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

TANGO MARU Saturday, 23rd August, at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

KIRIN MARU Wednesday, 23rd July.

IYO MARU Thursday, 7th Aug, at 11 a.m.

EXTRA SERVICES (Marseilles, Liverpool, Antwerp, South

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S. YASUDA, Manager.

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Shipyard, SHUM-SU-PO, HONGKONG. Telephone No. 9.

Estimates furnished on application. WONG FING WA, Manager.

Hongkong, April 1, 1910.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

DESTINATION.	VESSEL'S NAMES	FOR FREIGHT APPLIED TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
San Francisco via Shanghai & Japan, &c.	Shinyo Maru	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 13th August.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan, &c.	Perse Maru	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 25th August.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan, &c.	Colombia	Pacific Mail S.S. Co.	On 15th Aug.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan, &c.	China	China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	On 15th August.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan, &c.	Admiral	The Admiral Line	After 15th August.
Seattle, Tacoma, Victoria & Vancouver	Western Knight	On 18th August.	On 18th August.
Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle	Africa Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 18th August.
Victoria B.C. & Seattle via Shat. &c.	Suwa Maru	Nippon Yusei Kaisha	On 18th August.
Vancouver via Shanghai, Japan, &c.	Monte-gia	Canadian O.S. Ltd.	On 7th August.
Vancouver via Shanghai, Japan, &c.	Empress of Asia	Canadian O.S. Ltd.	On 7th August.
Kobe	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 25th July, D'light.
Australian Port via Manila	Nikko Maru	Nippon Yusei Kaisha	On 25th July, 11 a.m.
Australian Port via Japan	Anyo Maru	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 25th Aug., at Noon.
Australian Port	St. Albans	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	On 1st Sept.
New York via Panama Canal	Gaelic Prince	The Bank Line, Limited	On 25th July.
San Francisco	Bintang	China-China-Japan Line	About 25th August.
Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Tango Maru	Nippon Yusei Kaisha	On 23rd July.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Kirin Maru	Nippon Yusei Kaisha	On 23rd July.
Straits & Calcutta	Chakana	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 23rd July, at 3 p.m.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Nagoya	P. & O. B.I. & A.L.	On 24th July, at D'light.
Shanghai	Hansang	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 24th July, at 10 a.m.
Shanghai	Butterfield & Swire	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 25th July, at 10 a.m.
Singapore, Penang & Balawu-Deli	Van Warwijk	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 25th July, at 3 p.m.
Tientsin	Chipping	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 25th July.
Keeling via Swatow and Amoy	Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Douglas-Lapraik & Co.	On 25th July.
Manila	Loongsang	Dowdell & Co., Ltd.	On 25th July.
Java	Hokuto Maru	P. & O. B.I. & A.L.	On 25th July.
Singapore, Cambod & Bonbay	Tenshin Maru	Nippon Yusei Kaisha	On 25th July.
Bombay & Antwerp	Amazon Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 25th July at Noon.
London via Spore, Pang & Cbo &c.	Sado Maru	Nippon Yusei Kaisha	End of July.
Mauritius, Delagoa Bay, Durban	Kawaii Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	

Y. K. K.

YAMASHITA KISEN KAISHA.

(THE YAMASHITA STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

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NANYO MARU No. 2

NANYO MARU No. 3

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KYODO MARU No. 13

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REGULAR SERVICE FOR FREIGHT BETWEEN HONGKONG, BANGKOK and/or SINGAPORE.

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MESSRS. FEASER & CO'S QUOTATIONS.

SINGAPORE, June 6.

tier Gajah (\$1) 3.15 3.30

Amal Malay fy. pd. 2.10 2.75

Ayer Hitam (\$5) 13.50 14.50

Ayer Kuning (\$1) 1.15 1.30

Ayer Molek (\$1) 2.35 2.45

Ayer Panas (\$5) 11.25 11.75

Baigowrie (\$1) 5.15 5.50

Basset (\$1) 1.05 1.15

Batang Benar (\$10) 13.75 14.50

Bata Lintang (\$10) 1.00 1.50pm

Bukit Jolotong (\$1) 0.60 0.70

Bukit Kaili (\$1) 1.00 1.10

Bukit Kepong (\$2) 3.00 3.50m

EARLIER TELEGRAM.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

PEACE-CELEBRATIONS AT HOME.

LONDON, July 15th. In the great triumphal march through London, which is one of the most important events in the Peace Celebrations, Admiral Sir David Beatty will head the Navy, while Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig and certain other Generals will lead the Army, in which all arms will participate, including the Women's Corps, and march with massed standards, colours, and bands.

The Australasian, South-African, and Indian forces will also march in the Pageant.

One of the most impressive moments will be at Whitehall, where the procession with gates, the stately memorial to the dead, designed by Sir Edwin Lutyens.

Special viewing accommodation will be reserved along the route for two thousand ladies and children of killed officers and men, also for wounded men.

The London celebrations promise to vie with those in Paris.

Services are being organised at cathedrals and churches.

Soldiery will also participate in the open air festivities in the parks. The entertainments will include old English dances. Huge concerts and plays are being arranged.

The Metropole will be unprecedently crowded. Accommodation is already very difficult to obtain.

Paris, July 15th. Marshal Foch has arrived in London. He was welcomed at the station by immense crowds.

It is announced that Marshal Foch will apparently lead the French contingent with General Dubois.

London, July 15th. Marshal Foch has arrived in London. He was welcomed by Mr. Winston Churchill.

London, July 15th. In connection with the Peace Celebrations, the evening newspapers are not publishing on July 15th.

ANOTHER PLEA FOR KAISER.

COPENHAGEN, July 15th. En King Friedrich of Saxony has telegraphed to His Majesty the King of England appealing him to use his influence not to extradite the ex-Kaiser.

U.S. POLITICS.

WASHINGTON, July 15th. President Wilson will soon be proceeding to the country of the United States. He will speak at every important town on behalf of the League of Nations.

The Republicans in the Senate are attacking the League, also the Shantung settlement.

NOT SO LONG AS FRANCE CAN HELP IT.

PARIS, July 15th. Speaking at a meeting of the Peace Treaty Commission in the Chamber, M. Pichot repeated that Germany would not be permitted to enter the League of Nations until she had shown her good faith.

M. Pichot approved the suggestion to assure the efficacy of the League by means of counter-armaments and military penalties.

CUNARD COMPANY NOT LIABLE.

NEW YORK, July 14th. The United States District Court has finally dismissed all claims for compensation against the Cunard Company on account of the torpedoing of the *Lusitania*, on the ground that the sinking of the liner was due solely to an illegal act by the German Government.

AMONG THE GERMANS.

BERLIN, July 15th. Much unrest exists among agricultural labourers throughout Germany.

Strikes are threatened, before the harvest, in Schleswig-Holstein, Pomerania and Westphalia.

Martial law is being proclaimed in the country districts of Pomerania.

COPENHAGEN, July 15th. A telegram from Stettin states that a general strike has begun. The organisers declare that it will continue until martial law is raised.

PARIS, July 15th. A telegram from Cologne states that a Provisional Government has been formed at Birkenthal.

A declaration has been issued dissolving the union with the Grand Duchy of Oldenburg, and establishing a Republic.

INNOCENT TIRPITZ.

BERLIN, July 14th. Admiral von Tirpitz, in his war book, professes his complete innocence in regard to the cause of the war.

While Germany could not expect to overthrow England, he expresses the opinion that the German Navy was strong enough to enable Germany to recuperate after the war, but the revolution upset everything.

Von Tirpitz makes the noteworthy admission that Earl Grey's proposal at the end of July, 1914, was calculated to prevent the war.

Von Tirpitz places the whole blame of the war upon Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, to whom the *Entente* had given the means peacefully to unmask the Serbian plot.

From the *Entente*'s obvious unwillingness to go to war Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg concluded that he could take any liberties.

When he saw the "highly peppered" ultimatum to Serbia, he was convinced that Britain would enter the war. He spoke to Prince Henry, warning him of the danger of awakening the war-will of Britain.

Britain, by pressure from Belgrade, showed that she did not want the war. She helped Austria to a big diplomatic success, and Austria's honour was restored. Dr. Bethmann-Hollweg considered it diplomatic to incite Austria, while in the eyes of Europe, pronouncing that he knew nothing. This equivocation was not only unworthy, but also very dangerous.

Von Tirpitz also accuses Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg of being over-hasty in declaring war on France and Russia.

MEMEL OCCUPIED.

The *Entente* last night states the British will occupy Memel on July 21st.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

MOROCCO FIGHTS.

MOROCCO, July 15th. An official statement from Morocco states that Raisuli, at the head of a large force of rebels, vigorously attacked the Spaniards between Larache and Tetuan. Fighting lasted the whole day and night of July 14th.

The Spaniards repulsed the attacks, inflicting very heavy losses on the enemy. The Spanish casualties were considerable.

MADRID, July 16th. The Spanish casualties in the fighting were 15 killed and 55 wounded.

ITALY.

ROME, July 15th. The Chamber passed a vote of confidence in the Government by 257 votes to 111 after a speech by the Premier, Signor Mussolini, declaring that Italy must closely and cordially collaborate with the Allies. Italy would not intervene in Russia and Hungary unless they attacked her.

BOLSHEVISM.

LONDON, July 15th. An Eschmeyer communiqué states:—The advantage of the Bolsheviks in "Germanyland" is practically at a standstill, but the Reds are strenuously endeavouring to capture Pskoff. Sanguinary fighting proceeds.

LONDON, July 15th. The War Office issues a despatch from Headquarters dated July 14th, which states:—

Five hundred Bolsheviks attacked our garrison at Tividya. It miles south-west of Krasnoyarsk, West of Lake Omega.

They were beaten off after 12 hours' fighting, and retreated towards the south, burning the bridges. The enemy suffered considerable loss.

Our pursuing force picked up 22 dead and many wounded. We had no casualties."

Peasants from the district west of Lake Onega attacked the Bolsheviks who had landed on the Shunga Peninsula, killing many.

COPENHAGEN, July 15th. A Bolshevik wireless message states that the Reds occupied Ekaterinburg, the most important town in the Ural District on July 14th.

LONDON, July 15th.

A recent decree, signed by M. Lenin, orders all deserters to rejoin within seven days, otherwise they will be liable to the death-penalty.

It describes that there has been disgraceful desertion from the Red Army.

The decree also provides for the imposition of fines and compulsory labour upon whole villages where deserters are hiding.

SHIPWRECKS AT VALPARAISO.

VALPARAISO, July 15th. A violent storm is raging. There were many shipwrecks, including the German interned steamers *Thadeu* and *Westphalia*, and the sailing vessels *Pretchell* and *Juan*. The loss is estimated at £100,000.

VALPARAISO, July 15th.

Six steamers, eight other vessels, landing boats, and other craft were sunk. Much wharfage and quantities of merchandise were destroyed.

Eighty-seven were drowned.

It is feared that the death-toll was at least twice as large. The damage was enormous.

BULGARIA'S TURN.

PARIS, July 15th. Five Bulgarian peace delegates, headed by M. Thedoroff, are arriving on July 15th, accompanied by experts, secretaries, and typists.

THE PRINCE.

LONDON, July 15th. The Prince of Wales has recovered. He is convalescing at Brighton.

LONDON, July 15th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Walter Long stated that the Prince of Wales would embark on the *Renown* at Portsmouth on August 5th, on a visit to St. John's, Newfoundland, whence he will proceed in a light cruiser to St. John's, Newfoundland, Halifax, and Charlottetown, where he will re-embark on the *Renown* and proceed to Quebec.

WINSTON ON ARMY.

LONDON, July 15th. Mr. Winston Churchill, in a memorandum regarding the strength of the Army, says that the re-creation of the British Army is proceeding satisfactorily; 800,000 volunteer recruits have already been obtained, and, if the present rate of enlistment is maintained, the probability is that all the men who actually fought in the war will be released before April 30th.

Since the Armistice, nearly 3,000,000 have been demobilised. The aggregate remaining on the strength, including volunteers and regulars, is 1,200,000. By the end of the year this figure will be reduced by about one-half, leaving, approximately, 600,000 men under arms.

For the present, the reduction can be made in the strength of the armies in the Middle East, including Egypt and India. It is hoped, however, that the demobilised men in India will be replaced by regulars by the end of the year. In the case of the Middle East, it will be necessary to effect this by sending drafts released from the Armies of Occupation. These drafts will, in turn, be relieved by regular troops as soon as these are available.

THE COAL MINERS.

LONDON, July 15th. The annual conference of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain at Kirkcaldy passed a resolution promising the Government fullest support in carrying out the recommendations of the majority in the report of the Coal Commission.

LONDON, July 15th. At the Miners' Federation Conference, a resolution authorising the executive of the National Conference to call a strike without a ballot was defeated by a large majority.

The Conference unanimously passed a resolution urging the exemption of incomes under £200, also soldiers' and sailors' pensions, from income-tax.

LONDON, July 17th.

The Miners' Conference passed a resolution agreeing to co-operate with the Government if the Government introduced legislation for the nationalisation of mines.

THE CHINA MAIL.

PACIFIST TEASING.

In general I do not find my friends much interested in the resettlement of the world. It is too large a question for the May weather. The Atlantic fight is more dramatic, and the price of a summer suit more urgent. Men who followed every movement of the war with pallid anxiety take no interest in its outcome. For Martius is enough that the Germans, or, to quote him correctly, the Huns, are well thrashed. If only he were sure that they know it. The least conceivable indication of a doubt sets Martius bristling in a moment. A kindly soul who does not want babies to die of starvation, he holds the smallest concession to physical needs suspect because it savours of bargaining, and bargaining implies some life left in the other party. On the whole, however, Martius is graciously pleased with Verstas. He grumbles about the indemnity—to bear thousands of millions rather than the Huns' compensation makes one feel a Cressus—but of course he always knew that we should be "done." In fact, Martius, though convinced that this is the greatest, strongest, and most capable of nations, is no less sure that it is perpetually overreached by every other nation on account of the feebleness, fatuity, and incipient treachery of some statesmen whom it chooses as its representative. But the grumbling is for form's sake. Martius is the sabman who asks for sixpence more though well aware that he is already overpaid.

If Pluvius has a weakness it is that he will always rise to bait.

The Martian truculence is more than he can stand, and he took a line which he knew would open the floodgates.

"The great advantage of the peace terms, to my mind," he said, "is that they restore the moral unity of the world."

"I am glad you see that," said Martius.

"They set up a League of all decent peoples and keep the Huns in their right place outside. There is no moral unity with Huns."

"On the contrary," Pluvius rejoined.

"It is this unity which we have rediscovered. We have been going about for nearly five years imagining a moral gulf between us and the German people. It was a very serious thing that, for it meant that there was a numerous race, with its offshoots among ourselves and in America, that had suffered sometimes and somehow a kind of moral blight, so that we could never transact with it. It also means for us that we were in danger of Pharisaism, giving thanks daily that we were not even as these Germans. Well, now we know that all this was illusion. We have got down from our pedestal and move about comfortably on the German level."

"But we don't want to get on comfortably together," protested Martius. "We want to keep them down."

"That is your war to end war," was the retort. "You wanted the Labourists and the Liberals and the Labour men, and you rallied them to you with specious words. Now you have no more use for them, and you throw aside all the high pretences which were so valuable. But as a mere matter of calculation, do you suppose that you are going to have any more success than Napoleon after Jena? You try to pen up seventy millions of the most capable, and you would say most unscrupulous and dangerous people in the world. You shut them in with all sorts of restrictions. You won't buy their goods. You won't let them have materials. Yet you require them to pay you 5,000 millions on account, and as much more as you choose to exact from them. Talk of scraps of paper. Do you suppose that any people in the world would sign such terms with the intention of keeping them? You may say that they are helpless. For the moment, maybe. But even supposing that the prohibitions on armament can be permanently enforced, do you care to stake anything on the absence of scientific inventions—to which you may be sure that German science will give its close attention—which may in twenty or thirty years scrap every armament that the world has had in this war? What chemical devilry may not be invented even in our lifetime that would give a prostrate nation its revenge? It is a commonplace that the next war will be one compared to which this is child's play. Then there must be no next war. You agree, and you say for that very reason the Germans must be held down, I suppose. I do not want employment doles. The matter was causing a considerable amount of irritation throughout the country, and unless the Government could discover some means of dealing effectively with the demand of the men who had now been discharged but found it impossible to obtain employment. They did not want employment doles. 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MOSQUITO-KILLING TIME.

Lieut.-Commander P. H. Tallock, R.N.R., writes to the *Daily Mail* that June is the vital month for dealing with the malaria mosquito.

Should the month be taken in hand at once heavy expenditure, discomfort, and disease would be prevented. I draw particular attention to Wanstead Flats, Essex, where at sunset the mosquitoes rise in tens of thousands.

HERM AND THE HUNS.

The Chinese say States, at a special meeting on June 1, decided to buy Herm Island from the Crown for £15,000.

The Island, which dominates the two Guernsey harbours at St. Peter Port and St. Sampson, was before the war leased to a Hun company, who sub-let it to Prince Blücher von Wulsdorff.

It was the subject of questions in the House of Commons early in the war, and when last February, the Crown invited tenders for it, it was stated that "no tender by an offer will be considered."

VICAR'S CRUELTY TO A DOG.

The Rev. H. G. Haynes, Vicar of St. Peter's, St. Sampson, was summoned to Porthcawl recently for cruelty to a dog.

It was stated that the vicar's dog had a bad temper flight. When the tonic got hold of the vicar's dog and would not let him in the vicar poured a bucketful of hot water over the terrier's head and tail.

Mr. Haynes' John took pouring the water on the dog, but pleaded that it was the only way to制服 it received the dog.

A fine set of 20s. notes was imposed.

DIZZINESS AND HEADACHES

frequently arise from biliousness and disordered liver. In such cases there is nothing better than

PINKETTES

the dainty little gentle-as-nature laxatives which neither gripe nor purge. Pinkettes dispel and prevent the return of constipation due to the constipation, purify the breath, of chemists also just face to go the vial from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuan Road, Shanghai.

MEE CHEUNG

PHOTOGRAPHER

Ice House Street.

Photo of

Peace Celebration

Day & Night

/Decoration.

Branch Opposite City Hall.

MASSAGE HALL.

MRS. T. SUGITA

MISS HALU

4 Wyndham Street,

Hongkong.

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

HONGKONG, 23rd JULY, 1919.
OFFICIAL QUOTATIONS.

11 A.M.

BANKS.	
Hongkong Banks	705 b.
Canton Ins.	\$435 b.
North China Ins.	T. 220 b.
Union Ins.	1,900 b.
Yarders Ins.	\$360 b.
Far Easterns	T. 12 b.
Fire Insurances.	
China Fire Ins.	\$135 b.
Hongkong Fire Ins.	\$340 b.
Shipping.	
Douglas	\$61 b.
H.K. Steamboats	
Indo-China (Pef.)	\$33 b.
Do. (Def.)	\$164 b.
Shell Transports	210 b. x. d. cum r.
Star Ferries	\$37 b.
REFINERS.	
China Sugars	\$135 a.
Malabar Sugars	\$41 b.
Mining.	
Kallan Mining Adm.	60 b.
Langlands	T. 29 b.
Shanhai Loops	
Shai Explorations	\$12 b.
Route	
Trans Min.	448 b.
Ural Oaspins	\$98 b.
DOCS, WHARFS, GODOWNS, ETC.	
H. & K. Wharfs	\$165 b.
H. & W. Docks	\$164 b.
Shai Docks	T. 130 b.
New Engineering	T. 215 b.
LAND, HOTEL & BUILDINGS.	
Central Estates	\$131 b.
Hongkong Hotels	\$124 b.
Hongkong Lands	\$125 b.
Humphreys	\$330 b.
Kowloon Lands	\$48 b.
Land Reclamation	\$175 b.
West Points	\$95 b.
COTTON MILLS.	
Ewo Cottons	T. 305 b.
King Yiks	T. 733 b.
Leou Kung Mows	T. 207 b.
Orientals	T. 112 b.
Shanghai Cottons	T. 215 b.
Yangtzeopus	T. 15 b.
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Cements	\$8,291 b.
China-Boroco	\$15,80 b.
China Lights Old \$5.80 & New 1.80 b.	
China-Products	\$8,40 b.
Dairy Farms	\$392 b.
H.K. Electrics	\$754 b.
Macao Do.	\$34 b.
Hongkong Ropes	\$32 b.
H.K. Tramways	\$84 b.
Peak Tramways (Old)	\$7 b.
do. (New)	\$8 b.
Steam Laundries	\$31 b.
H.K. Steel Foundry	\$12 b.
Water-boats	\$134 b.
Watsons	\$35 b.
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EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail)

THE COAL BLUFF.
TRICK POSTPONED.

London, July 15th. In the House of Commons, a plenary vote of coal by the Labour side postponed before the miners cooperated with the Government in endeavouring to increase the output. Mr. Bonar Law said that if the miners would give an assurance that there would not be stoppages of strike, the Government would postpone the increase for three months.

Mr. W. Bruce and Mr. W. Adamson undertook the by the proposal before a miners' conference, personally recommending it. They would furnish an answer on July 16th.

Mr. Bruce has subsequently agreed to await the result of the miners' conference until July 16th.

In the meantime, the increase would probably be postponed until July 21st. He emphasized, amid cheers, that the Government would not consider the open season of nationalisation in connection with the settlement of the miners' dispute.

London, July 15th. A miners' conference, apparently having decided not to make the pledges asked by Mr. Bonar Law on July 15th, that there would be no stoppages for three months.

BLOOD GUST.

London, July 15th. A telegram from Budapest states that a telegram from the Allies' Note of July 13th, in which the Romanian and the Czechoslovak governments had arranged the Armistice by crossing the frontier line, subsequent happenings were due to this violation which had annulled the Armistice Treaty.

Mr. Grey has demanded Romanian reversion of Hungarian territory.

Prague, July 15th. Count Karolyi, the Premier of the Hungarian revolutionary Government at Szegedin, has resigned.

SHOW US.

Wazirabad, July 15th. The Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate has requested President Wilson to submit to the Committee all the documents considered by the American Peace Delegates.

THE AFGHAN BROTHER.

London, July 15th. In the House of Commons, Mr. E. S. Montague stated that, except for outpost affairs, there was now no fighting in Afghanistan, and there was reason to hope that the Afghan peace delegates will arrive at our lines on July 22nd.

Viscount Curzon asked if it was intended to allow the Amir to retain his throne in view of his unprovoked attack on British territory.

Mr. Montague replied that our object was to secure our frontier against the recurrence of such an unprovoked attack. The Government, at present, did not intend to express any opinions in regard to who would be the future ruler of Afghanistan.

Concordia, July 15th. The newspapers contain a telegram from Moscow announcing that the Soviet has recognized the independence of Afghanistan and that an offensive alliance against Britain has been concluded on the Ashkagad front between the Government of Khiva and the Bolsheviks.

CANNOT BLOCKADE RUSSIA.

Paris, July 15th. The Supreme Council has agreed that the blockade of Russia will become futile, as the export of goods from Germany to Russia cannot be controlled.

It is recognized that the prohibition of direct *Entente* trade with Russia will result in a German-Russian economic rapprochement.

The Council adjourned without reaching a definite decision.

THE PREFERENCE TANGLE.

London, July 15th. In the House of Commons, replying to a motion by Mr. Alexander Shaw demanding the abolition of Income-tax on profits from sales of Dominions' produce in the United Kingdom, Mr. Austen Chamberlain declared that the result of the election would be to give a preference to the Dominion manufacturer as compared with the Home producer. That was impossible.

The motion was rejected by 70 votes to 19.

CODE WIRES PERMISSIBLE.

London, July 15th. In the House of Commons, Mr. H. W. Borrow stated that the code censorship would be abolished at midnight on July 22nd, and after that date private codes would be permitted.

LABOUR CORPS.

London, July 15th. It is announced that a war medal in bronze will be granted to all British subjects who enlisted as well as native Labour Corps.

London, July 15th. Their Majesties will give a garden party at Buckingham Palace on July 25th. It will be attended solely by war workers.

MEDITERRANEAN COMMAND.

London, July 15th. The Admiralty announces that Vice-Admiral De Robeck succeeds Vice-Admiral Gough-Calthorpe as Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean Fleet, from July 26th.

CZECHO-SLOVAKS.

London, July 15th. A new Czechoslovak Government has been formed. The Premier is M. Tusar, a Social Democrat.

VICTORY LOAN.

London, July 15th. In the House of Commons, Mr. Austen Chamberlain announced that the subscriptions to the Victory Loan totalled £705,000,000.

SPAIN.

Madrid, July 15th. The Cabinet has resigned.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

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CHAPTER OF ACCIDENTS.

London, July 15th. It is feared that 25 were killed by an explosion on the steamer *Blue Leaf* which was in dry dock at Dundee.

London, July 15th. An American mine-sweeper struck a mine in the North Sea. Seven were killed and two injured.

London, July 15th. A coastal airship which left Fulham last night with a crew of a dozen is missing. It is feared she was burned.

It is believed that the destroyed airship was the *N. S. 27*, carrying two officers and five men.

Charred wreckage is being washed up on the Norfolk Coast.

Eye-witnesses state that about 12.30 a.m. they saw an airship heading seawards. Subsequently, they heard a big explosion and saw the airship, a mass of flames, diving into the sea. It is suggested that the airship may have been struck by lightning.

AMSTERDAM, July 15th. The collapse of a sugar refinery at Tielbroun caused seven deaths. Eleven were seriously injured.

AVIATION.

London, July 15th. It is reported that the *R. 22*, a sister-ship of the *R. 21*, leaves for India this week via Rangoon and Calcutta.

HM. The King has been pleased to receive Brigadier-General Maitland and Major Scott of the *R. 21*.

COST OF LIVING.

London, July 15th. In the House of Commons, at question time, Mr. G. H. Roberts stated that the average working family's food expenses had increased by 100 per cent, as compared with prices before the war.

CRICKET.

London, July 15th. Yorkshire beat Northants by 71 runs. Derby beat the Australians by 20 runs. The Gentlemen v. Players match ended in a draw.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

SINO-JAPANESE MILITARY PACT CANCELLED.

SHANGHAI, July 22.

The Government has obtained Tuan Kwei's concurrence for the cancellation of the Sino-Japanese Military Pact. Hence an mandate will be issued abrogating the War Participation Bureau.

KIRIN TROOPS FIGHT WITH JAPANESE SOLDIERS.

Kirin troops quelled with Japanese troops in a restaurant in Changchun, resulting in fighting, in which 12 Japanese soldiers were killed and over 20 wounded.

The casualties on the Chinese side are unknown.

The Japanese have ordered a mobilization on the Korean Border, and will send five wings of troops to Korea.

Owing to fighting between Japan and Kirin troops in Changchun, the Government has given up the idea of transferring the Shih-pun's troops into the capital, and Chuan Lui-chun held an emergency meeting to discuss the matter.

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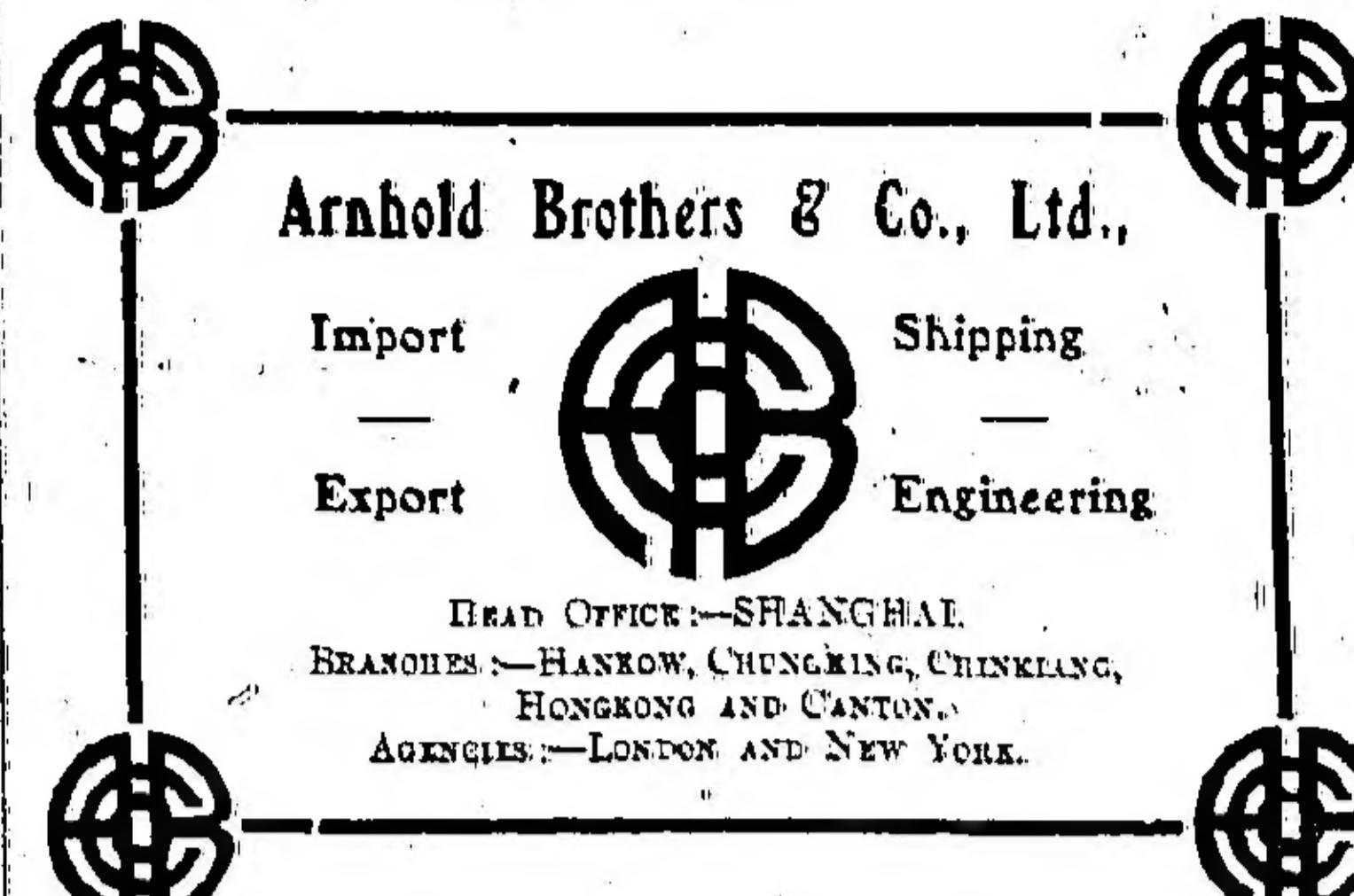
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NOTICES.



POST OFFICE.

Insured parcels are now accepted for transmission to the province of Szechuan.

Allied soldiers in the various hospitals in Szechuan are badly in need of reading matter. Any books, newspapers, etc. for their use handed in at the G.P.O. will be packed and forwarded to them free.

The parcel post service to Cuba is suspended.

It is notified that all restrictions as to the use of wireless telegraphy by Merchant Vessels on the China Station have been abolished.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

No unofficial letter addressed to Abdan, Abuwa or Mohammara in the Persian Gulf may exceed eight ounces in weight.

The insured letter and insured parcels services between Egypt (or in transit through Egypt) and Cyprus are temporarily suspended.

Uninsured parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and the Public are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

Until further notice parcels for civil addresses in the provinces of Ningpo, Fuzhou, Ningbo, Padua, Venice and Belluno in Italy will not be accepted for transmission unless posted under the British War Office Permit.

The French Post Services to British East Africa and Egypt (except for members of the Expeditionary Forces), and to Abyssinia, Iraq, Fritjof, French Somal Coast, Italian Somaliland, Portuguese East Africa, Zanzibar and Rhodesia have been suspended.

Registered and Parcel Mails are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are addressed to close before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

INWARD MAILS.

THURSDAY, July 24.
Japan—Per SADO MARU.

Japan—Per CALCUTTA MARU.

Straits—via Marseilles—Per ANDRE LEBOU.

SATURDAY, July 26.
Straits—Per NAGOYA.

SUNDAY, July 27.
Straits—via SODEGURA MARU.

Straits—via PYRENEUS.

OUTWARD MAILS.

THURSDAY, July 24.
Japan via Kobe and San Francisco—Per TOYAMA MARU, 12 p.m.

Straits and Bangkok—Per HAITANG, 1 p.m.

Straits and Bangkok—Per CHUNSHANG, 2 p.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per TEAN, 4 p.m.

Swatow—Per CORNELIA, 5 p.m.

Hofchow, Pakho and Halphong—Per KAITONG, 6 p.m.

FRIDAY, July 25.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per QUINNEBATIG, 10 a.m.

Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Durban, Colombo, Egypt and Europe via SUEZ—Per SADO MARU.

Registration 0.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

Weihsien, Chefoo and Tientsin—Per HUICHOW, 1 p.m.

Shanghai, North China and Japan via Kobe—Per PEKING, 5 p.m.

SATURDAY, July 26.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Durban, Colombo, Egypt and Europe via SUEZ—Per AGAMEMNON.

Registration 0.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

The Parcel Mail will be closed on Friday, July 25, at 5 p.m.

Shanghai, North China and Japan via Kobe—Per SUNNING, 2 p.m.

Shanghai, North China—Per YINGCHOW, 5 p.m.

SUNDAY, July 27.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung—Per KAIJOMARU, 9 a.m.

Shanghai, North China and Japan via Moji—Per NAGOYA, 9 a.m.

Straits via Bangkok, Burma, India and Ceylon—Per JAPAN, 9 a.m.

MONDAY, July 28.
Philippines Islands, Australia and New Zealand via Thursday Island—Per NIKKO MARU, 12 p.m.

Straits 8.45 a.m. Letters 9.30 a.m.

Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Durban, Colombo, Egypt and Europe via SUEZ—Per LARITES.

Registration 0.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

Japan via Nagasaki and San Francisco—Per KOYO MARU, 6 p